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☞ Communications designed for publication could be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX.—NO. 59. WEEKLY EDITION. OCTOBER 19, 1872.

Allegheny County.

THE OFFICIAL TOTALS.

Hartranft's Majority, 9,281.

The Clerks to the Return Judges completed the official footings on Saturday night and the result is herein appended. An examination of the figures will show that the highest vote cast by the Republicans was for Gen. Albright, for Congressman at Large, who has 25,674. Mr. Hopkins, Democrat on the same ticket, polls 16,026. This gives a total of 42,710. The average majority for the three Congressmen at Large is 10,689, or 1,408 more than is given for Gen. Hartranft. This may be taken as a correct index of the defection against Gen. Hartranft, and it is found very considerably below even what the Republicans were willing to concede as Liberal strength. It is corroborated in the very few of the disaffected Republicans at their votes for Buckalew, as the latter leads Hartley but 222 votes. A few Republicans, here and there, declined to vote for Governor and Auditor General at all, while a few had not faith enough in the opposition candidates to help them.

The following table will show the Republican majorities on the vote for Governor in the four and divisions of the county:

	Hartranft.	Buckalew.	Majority.
68—State, Union Rep.	8,385	6,231	2,154
Allegheny	5,422	3,420	2,002
72—State, Congressman at Large	5,636	3,283	2,353
Townships	6,868	4,003	2,865
Totals	25,771	16,490	9,281

The following is a comparison of the total vote of e county for 1864, 1868 and 1872:

	Total.
64—State, Union Rep.	16,083
Democratic	9,645
Majority	6,438
Pres't, Lincoln	21,039
McClellan	12,414
Majority	8,625
68—State, Republican	23,869
Democratic	14,930
Majority	8,957
Pres't Grant	23,482
Seymour	14,671
Majority	10,816
72—State, Congressman at Large	42,710
Democratic	33,429
Majority	9,281

	Hartranft.	Buckalew.	Majority.
artranft	25,771	16,490	9,281
uckalew	16,490		
artranft's majority	9,281		
Whole vote cast for Governor	42,261		

AUDITOR GENERAL.

arrison Allen, D.	25,179
m. Hartley, D.	16,268
Allen's majority	8,911

SUPREME JUDGE.

ercur	26,307
hompson	15,944
Mercur's majority	10,363

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

dd, R.	26,608
lbright, R.	26,674
chofield, R.	26,644
opkins, D.	16,026
aux, D.	15,849
right, D.	15,973
Average Republican majority	10,689

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

m. M. Meredith, R.	26,222
Gillingham Fell, R.	26,249
arry White, R.	26,099
m. Lilly, R.	26,224
hn Hutchinson, R.	26,227
. N. McAllister, R.	26,228
m. H. Armstrong, R.	26,233
m. Davis, R.	26,226
ames L. Reynolds, R.	26,222
hnuel L. Innis, R.	26,230
orge V. Lawrence, R.	26,230
avid N. White, R.	26,234
. H. Ainey, R.	26,231
hn H. Walker, R.	26,229
remiah S. Black, D.	15,949
m. Bigler, D.	15,960
m. H. Smith, D.	15,918
hn H. Campbell, D.	15,917
ames Ellis, D.	15,927
orge S. Dallas, D.	15,938
. A. Purman, D.	15,462
orge W. Woodward, D.	15,522
m. J. Turrell, D.	15,512
. B. Gowan, D.	15,517
H. Reynolds, D.	15,521
C. T. Todd, D.	15,516
A. Lamberton, D.	15,520
m. L. Corbett, D.	15,513

DISTRICT DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

hos. McConnell, R.	26,201
imuel A. Purviance, R.	26,216
hn. Ewing, R.	26,397
W. F. White, R.	26,099
lathew Edwards, R.	25,828
homas Howard, R.	26,171
lcolm Hay, D.	15,944
ames Irvin, D.	15,926
hn B. Guthrie, D.	15,503
F Baner, G. Ref.	15,519
wind Dodd, Lib. R.	15,433
H. B. Patterson, Lib. R.	15,999

[The Republicans, having nominated no more candidates for District Delegates than they were entitled to vote for, the whole ticket was elected; the democrats, while they could elect but three, nominated six candidates, and the three highest, Messrs. ay, Guthrie and Patterson, are elected. Mr. Irvin as defeated by Mr. Guthrie by 23 votes.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

or the amendment	9,095
gainst the amendment	29

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

ames P. Sterrett, R.	42,465

LAW JUDGE.

dwin H. Stowe, R.	42,466

CONGRESS, TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

egley, R.	17,948
ing, D.	10,950
Negley's majority	6,318

CONGRESS, TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

oDunkin, R.	8,784
ounds, D.	4,544
McJunkin's majority	4,240

LEGISLATURE, FIRST DISTRICT.

cCormick, R.	4,234
art, D.	3,062
McCormick's majority	1,172

LEGISLATURE, SECOND DISTRICT.

ainwright, R.	4,302
ulwood, D.	2,794
Wainwright's majority	1,508

LEGISLATURE, THIRD DISTRICT.

D. Ramsey, R.	17,883
yde Sample, R.	17,880
W. Ballantine, R.	18,084
R. Young, R.	17,917
C. Newmyer, R.	17,722
hn Ballantine, D.	8,767
C. Ochmiger, D. R.	9,760
m. McCrindle, D.	9,714
F. Logan, L. R.	9,738
Average Republican majority	7,196

SHERIFF.

are, R.	21,328
atterson, D.	15,287
ornly, Ind.	5,619
an Voorhis, Ind.	351
Rare over Patterson	6,041
ichardson, R.	22,687
ecker, Lib. R.	19,450
Richardson's majority	3,237

CLERK OF COURTS.

cClearv, R.	26,757
arley, D.	15,668
McCleary's majority	11,149

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

lands, R.	26,816
cGrath, D.	15,145
Hilands' majority	11,031

REGISTER.

ray, R.	26,852
otes, D.	15,860
Gray's majority	10,792

COMMISSIONER.

ames McGunnegle, R.	26,480
A. Ross, D.	15,649
McGunnegle's majority	10,831

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

ames W. Bell, R.	12,174
homas Joyce, D.	5,673
Bell's majority	6,441

[Official.] Attest: W. W. THOMSON, President.
JAS. K. CASE,
JOHN B. HOSKING,
J. H. WHITE.

First and Second Assembly Districts.
ASSEMBLY—CITY DISTRICTS.

WARDS.	FIRST DISTRICT.	SECOND DISTRICT.
	H. H. McCormick, R.	James P. Barr, D.	W. W. Thomson, R.	S. J. Wainwright, R.
first	393	333		
second	442	311		
third	261	173		
fourth	370	229		
fifth	474	405		
sixth	655	363		
seventh	526	287		
eighth	573	347		
ninth	391	381		
tenth	334	234		
eleventh	163	306		
twelfth	556	261		
thirteenth	316	227		
fourteenth	262	216		
fifteenth	97	74		
sixteenth	301	244		
1st precinct, 17th	199	110		
1st precinct, 1st pr. eleventh	210	94		
seventh precinct	607	369		
eighteenth	75	64		
nineteenth	306	165		
twentieth	262	183		
twenty-first, 1st precinct	347	166		
twenty-first, 2nd precinct		1		
twenty-second	162	85		
twenty-third	200	123		

A SINGULAR illustration of how the best intentions may produce anything but good results occurred in the penitentiary at Auburn, N. Y., lately. There were five hundred temperance tracts left for distribution among the convicts, and as they were carefully prepared and likely to be convincing in their arguments against intemperance, the chaplain did not hesitate to give them to the black sheep of the flock. The book was composed of the leading features of the pamphlet was a careful analysis of liquor, giving in full the drugs and poisons which it contains, and was intended to intimidate an applicant. If not on moral grounds. But, so far from doing the analysis was used as a recipe, and the convicts, who, by some way unknown, succeeded in mixing the ingredients, secretly manufactured their own whiskey, upon which they reveled until its effects strayed them to the eyes of the prison authorities, less the tracts were probably recalled.

THE postmaster general of England, in his annual report, quotes, among others, the following complimentary letter from an American gentleman, which goes far to prove the perfection to which the postal system has been brought in England: "Having recently arrived in England, and not knowing the present whereabouts of a sister, I addressed a letter to her late residence thus: 'Upper Norwood, or elsewhere.' I received a reply in orderly course of mail, saying it had been delivered to her on the top of a stage coach in Wales. I venture to say no one country can in other parts, or would take the trouble at any price."

THE religious views of the late Secretary Seward are quite a topic of discussion just now. One of his most intimate friends, a distinguished clergyman, says that Governor Seward firmly believed the doctrine of the immortality of the soul or spirit, and of its ultimate reunion with some form of immortalized body after the interval of separation called thousand.

CHICAGOANS employ one hundred and eighty-eight street cars and two hundred and two omnibuses to carry them to and fro. The fare on these vehicles is uniformly five cents, and all the companies are making money at that rate. Wouldn't Pittsburgh companies do as well at that rate?

Governor, Supreme Judge and Auditor General.

DISTRICTS.	AUDITOR GENERAL.	GOVERNOR.	JUDGE.	SUPREME	GENERAL.	AUDITOR GENERAL.
	Ell. Slanby, R.	McCandless, D.	John F. Hartranft, R.	Charles R. Buckalew, D.	James Thompson, R.	Ulysses Mercur, D.	Harrison Allen, R.	Wm. Hartley, D.
PITTSBURGH.								
1st ward	267	238	373	327	286	336	376	290
2d ward	147	167	295	186	270	198	263	184
3d ward	147	167	295	186	270	198	263	184
4th ward	317	445	152	496	175	493	152	499
5th ward	600	600	360	600	360	600	360	600
6th ward	209	176	530	206	530	206	511	206
7th ward	241	241	340	241	340	241	340	241
8th ward	208	248	224	266	178	261	224	265
9th ward	114	247	97	240	100	240	97	242
11th ward	261	183	537	205	413	271	538	271
12th ward	178	129	344	133	341	136	341	131
13th ward, 1st pct.	169	189	261	224	209	210	261	221
13th ward, 2d pct.	74	74	130	101	101	101	130	101
14th ward	38	30	70	38	70	34	70	38
15th ward	141	129	344	134	341	136	341	131
16th ward	164	230	190	244	207	277	193	284
16th ward, 1st pct.	87	122	202	96	193	135	137	142
16th ward, 2d pct.	87	122	202	96	193	98	206	96
17th ward	317	415	419	460	376	460	376	460
18th ward	49	49	72	66	77	62	73	64
19th ward	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
20th ward	205	66	283	161	318	141	276	164
21st ward	127	82	182	137	141	137	182	137
21st ward, 2d pct.	16	8	14	11	14	11	14	11
22d ward	127	82	182	137	201	137	180	137
23d ward	127	82	182	137	201	137	180	137
ALLEGHENY.								
1st ward	377	126	600	307	655	345	599	308
2d ward	1086	197	1044	488	1046	489	1039	488
3d ward, 1st pct.	286	144	757	279	760	261	760	277
3d ward, 2d pct.	286	144	757	279	760	261	760	277
4th ward, 1st pct.	327	240	619	430	607	376	602	421
4th ward, 2d pct.	327	240	619	430	607	376	602	421
5th ward	178	168	288	224	263	224	288	225
6th ward	318	198	564	407	586	388	562	403
7th ward	178	126	288	224	263	224	288	225
8th ward	93	117	208	161	170	156	206	156
9th ward	98	103	143	147	139	147	133	147
BOROUGHS.								
Elizabeth	113	60	181	80	183	77	183	81
West Pittsburgh	84	95	95	187	93	183	94	187
Monongahela	74	74	74	74	74	98	98	98
Braddock's	66	64	150	105	151	106	148	105
Sewickley	114	41	199	80	201	79	199	80
Birmingham, 1st p.	139	74	347	106	339	109	332	104
Birmingham, 2d p.	139	74	347	106	339	109	332	104
E. Birmingham, 1 p.	187	216	600	333	602	306	585	310
E. Birmingham, 2 p.	142	93	344	210	340	210	340	210
Mt. Washington	140	170	530	286	510	286	511	286
Pres't, Lincoln	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039
McClellan	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039
Majority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68—State, Republican	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039
Democratic	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039
Majority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pres't Grant	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039
Seymour	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039
Majority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72—State, Congressman at Large	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039
Democratic	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039
Majority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Townships	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039
Totals	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039
Hartranft's majority	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039
Buckalew's majority	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039	1,039

President Judge and Law Judge of Common Pleas, Register, Commissioner and Poor Director.

DISTRICTS.	LAW JUDGE.	REGISTER.	COMMISSIONER.	DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
	Edwin H. Stowe, R.	Joseph H. Gray, R.	Jacob McConnaghy, R.	James W. Hall, R.	Thomas Joyce, D.
PITTSBURGH.					
1st ward	393	330	113	4	287	328	293	321	328	284
2d ward	442	311	96	4	432	333	453	315	307	269
3d ward	370	171	96	4	432	333	453	315	307	269
4th ward	655	363	140	1	1042	229	1041	231	1033	229
5th ward	648	636	643	645	643	374	376	375	377	376
6th ward	360	201	302	302	222	222	221	221	219	221
7th ward	613	601	600	602	602	602	602	602	602	602
8th ward	592	521	584	585	583	362	361	366	366	363
9th ward	1065	1065	1065	1065	1065	1065	1065	1065	1065	1065
11th ward	218	202	215	214	214	154	154	167	155	154
12th ward	135	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
ALLEGHENY.										
1st ward	186	187	184	185	189	79	81	82	82	82
2d ward	1455	1462	1016	441	971	441	1041	1041	1041	1041
3d ward, 1st pct.	688	688	448	453	454	344	255	344	255	344
3d ward, 2d pct.	1051	1051	694	694	694	516	516	516	516	516
4th ward, 1st pct.	516	516	344	222	294	221	294	221	294	221
4th ward, 2d pct.	1254	1643	1260	1260	1260	1260	1260	1260	1260	1260
5th ward	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
6th ward	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
7th ward	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
8th ward	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
9th ward	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
BOROUGHS.										
Elizabeth	361	261	184	82	183	80	184	82	183	82
West Pittsburgh	274	273	167	170	167	167	191	165	168	167
Monongahela	166	166	74	74	74	74	98	98	98	98
Braddock's	298	267	153	104	157	104	151	103	151	103
Sewickley	204	204	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205
Birmingham, 1st pct	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329
Birmingham, 2d pct.	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329
E. Birmingham, 1st p	602	602	602	602	602	602	602	602	602	602
E. Birmingham, 2d p	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344	344
Mt. Washington	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
Mt. Washington, 2d pct	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286
Manchester	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
McKeesport	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
South Pittsburgh	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
West Elizabeth	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
Wm. Elizabeth	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
Ormsby	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
Tarentum	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
Millvale	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
Temperanceville	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
Bellevue	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
Etna	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
Aleghenyo	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
Mansfield	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
Charleroi	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
Verona	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
St. Clair	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
TOWNSHIPS.										
Kilbuck, 1st precinct	116	115	84	30	81	31	83	29	83	29
Kilbuck, 2d pct.	116	115	84	30	81	31	83	29	83	29
Leet	116	115	84	30	81	31	83	29	83	29
Penn	323	323	198	105	323	102	323	101	323	101
Elizabeth, 1st pct.	186	186	116	70	116	69	114	71	114	71
Elizabeth, 2d pct.	186	186	116	70	116	69	114	71	114	71
Elizabeth, 3d pct.	90	90	78	16	78	16	78	16	78	16
Elizabeth, 4th pct.	24	24	24	18	24	18	24	18	24	18
Robinson, 1st pct.	684	684	317	304	317	304	321	304	318	304
Robinson, 2d pct.	684	684	317	304	317	304	321	304	318	304
Rot inson, 2d pct.	106	106	110	58	110	58	110	58	110	58
Moon	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222
Franklin	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128
Baldwin, 1st pct.	79	74	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
Baldwin, 2d pct.	250	250	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187
Ross, 1st pct.	250	250	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187
Ross, 2d pct.	250	250	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187
McCandless	250	250	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187
East Deer	215	212	156	61	149	62	157	58	157	58
Upper St. Clair	143	143	144	85	144	85	144	85	144	85
North Fayette	203	203	144	85	144	85	144	85	144	85
Neville	203	203	144	85	144	85	144	85	144	85
Shaler, 1st pct.	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
Shaler, 2d pct.	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
Wilkins, 1st pct.	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224
Wilkins, 2d pct.	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224
Penn	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224
North Versailles	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224
S. Versailles, 1st pct.	78	78	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
S. Versailles, 2d pct.	78	78	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Jefferson	281	281	236	148	236	148	236	148	236	148
Chartiers	281	281	236	148	236	148	236	148	236	148
Findlay	292	292	189	143	191	145	189	146	189	146
Ohio	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Reserve	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Snowden	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Pine	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
West Deer	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Indiana, 1st pct.	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166
Indiana, 2d pct.	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166
Lower St. Clair	309	309	147	144	144	144	142	142	142	142
South Fayette	309	309	147	144	144	144	142	142	142	142
Hawkins	309	309	147	144	144	144	142	142	142	142
Crescent	309	309	147	144	144	144	142	142	142	142
Richland	226	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227
Hampton	344	344	196	46	196	46	196	46	196	46
Hampton	149	149	86	62	86	62	86	62	86	62
Scott, 1st pct.	125	125	77	50	77	50	77	50	77	50
Scott, 2d pct.	125	125	77	50	77	50	77	50	77	50
Marshall	286	286	180	99	179	100	180	100	180	100
Harrison	286	286	180	99	179	100	180	100	180	100
Lincoln	286	286	180	99	179	100	180	100	180	100
Forward	305	305	146	46	146	46	146	46	146	46
North End	155	155	107	48	107	47	107	47	107	47

Congressmen at Large, and Twenty-Second and Twenty-Third Districts.

DISTRICTS.	CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.			CONG. 22D D.	CONG. 23D D.
	Lemuel Todd, R.	Gen'l Wm. McCandless, D.	Gen'l Wm. Hemphill, D.	James S. Negley, R.	W. J. Rainey, D.
PITTSBURGH.					
1st ward	393	333	333	393	333
2d ward	442	311	311	442	311
3d ward	370	229	229	370	229
4th ward	655	363	363	655	363
5th ward	526	287	287	526	287
6th ward	573	347	347	573	347
7th ward	391	381	381	391	381
8th ward	334	234	234	334	234
9th ward	163	306	306	163	306
11th ward	556	261	261	556	261
12th ward	316	227	227	316	227
13th ward, 1st pct.	262	216	216	262	216
13th ward, 2d pct.	97	74	74	97	74
14th ward	301	244	244	301	244
15th ward	199	110	110	199	110
16th ward, 1st pct.	210	94	94	210	94
16th ward, 2d pct.	607	369	369	607	369
17th ward	75	64	64	75	64
18th ward	306	165	165	306	165
19th ward	262	183	183	262	183
20th ward, 1st pct.	347	166	166	347	166
20th ward, 2d pct.		1	1		1
21st ward	162	85	85	162	85
21st ward, 2d pct.	200	123	123	200	123
22d ward					
23d ward					
ALLEGHENY.					
1st ward	464	240	183	2	464	240	183
2d ward	1455	1462	1016	441	971	441	1041
3d ward, 1st pct.	1041	1041	685	296	344	344	255
3d ward, 2d pct.	688	688	448	453	454	344	255
4th ward, 1st pct.	1051	1051	694	694	694	516	516
4th ward, 2d pct.	516	516	344	222	294	221	294
5th ward	1254	1643	1260	1260	1260	1260	1260
6th ward	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
7th ward	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
8th ward	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
9th ward	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
BOROUGHS.							
Elizabeth	361	261	184	82	183	80	184
West Pittsburgh	274	273	167	170	167	167	191
Monongahela	166	166	74	74	74	98	98
Braddock's	298	267	153	104	157	104	151
Sewickley	204	204	205	205	205	205	205
Birmingham, 1st pct	329	329	329	329	329	329	329
Birmingham, 2d pct.	329	329	329	329	329	329	329
E. Birmingham, 1st p	602	602	602	602	602	602	602
E. Birmingham, 2d p	344	344	344	344	344	344	344
Mt. Washington	512	512	512	512	512	512	512
Mt. Washington, 2d pct	286	286	286	286	286	286	286
Manchester	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
McKeesport	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
South Pittsburgh	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
West Elizabeth	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
Wm. Elizabeth	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1872.

In his speech at Louisville, lately, Mr. GREELEY, doing his best to please his Southern hearers, declared his conviction that in the days before the war he might have visited the South, and "no one would have laid a hand on him. The gentlemen would not have done it, and I do not believe they would have been the rowdies do it." Of course Mr. GREELEY did not believe his own words, and the declaration is a good illustration of his method of dealing with facts. In 1858, in the *Tribune*, GREELEY wrote, "Perhaps the murder has already been committed which would have given, even one year ago, as large and as hearty a vote for hanging the writer of this article as any other man living." [*Parton's Life of Greeley, p.* 512.]

The curious points of resemblance we have several times noted between the overturned Confederate conspiracy of which GREELEY is the head and front, and that which MILTON has described in stately verse, are further illustrated by the character of the "addresses" which are just now being issued from the various headquarters, National, State and local, of the defeated coalition. Notwithstanding that their unprincipled machinations have been turned into confusion worse confounded, the voice of the leaders is still for war. Unconsciously paraphrasing the language of the great poet, they cry:

"What though the field be lost? All is not lost. The stern resolve, the unconquerable will, The mutual hate and study of revenge, All remain."

And this, from appearances, seems to be the sole motive, passion and inspiration left to them. Such is the animus of the party of "reconciliation."

The *Tribune* begins to back down from its mendacious charge that General HARTRANFT's splendid majority was the result of fraud, admitting that a large proportion of it was "directly traceable to apathetic or discontented Democrats." This acknowledgement is made by way of introduction to an editorial indorsement of the address of the Democratic National Committee, referred to in these columns yesterday, which the *Tribune* characterizes as bearing the marks of high courage and wisdom. That paper, therefore, which first insults the honest and intelligent Republicans of Pennsylvania by charging them with infamous practices, now, when it serves its purpose, turns round and confesses itself a slanderer by imputing the defeat of the Confederates to the lukewarmness or susceptibility to bribery of the Democracy themselves. Is it any wonder that men who respect themselves should, without distinction of party, everywhere indignantly resent such outrageous attacks upon them, or repudiate the movement by whose principal organ they are made?

The outspoken Greeley press continues to riddle FORNEY without mercy. One paper, which a few weeks ago lauded him to the skies for a man of granite-firm integrity, now contemptously scoffs at him as "a professional harlequin," and says that "such back-somersaults as this party Jack can throw would secure him a fortune in a circus;" while another "Liberal" journal, which is evidently not without knowledge concerning the matter, declares that, "to be perfectly plain about it, FORNEY had both legs on one side of the fence on Tuesday, and was tumbled head down on the GREELEY side on Wednesday if BUCKALEW had been elected." From every quarter of the coalition he is pelted with derisive and insulting epithets by those whom he joined in the hour of their promised victory and deserted in the very moment of their defeat. Some days ago we said FORNEY mistook versatility for astuteness, and flexibility for strength. By this time he probably begins to doubt whether he has either insight or power.

Remarking on the extraordinary triumph achieved by the Republicans of Pennsylvania over the combined Confederate forces at the late election, a Boston paper appeals to the people of Massachusetts to increase the seventy-eight thousand majority which gave President GRANT four years ago, to at least eighty thousand this year; warning them that unless they do so, that State will probably lose its position at the head of the national Republican column, and urging them not to let Pennsylvania deprive it of its laureis as the Banner Republican State of the Union. "Pennsylvania has done so well," in the late election, that paper says, that unless extraordinary efforts are put forth by Massachusetts, she will be won in 1868, the Keystone State will in all likelihood pass to the front in the coming struggle. This is not at all improbable. The firm devotion of her people to Republican principles has received so strong an impulse from their honest indignation over the disreputable course pursued by the defeated coalition during the campaign, that it will not break their unalterable resolution to scourge Greeleyism completely out of sight. The work will go on with increased vigor to the end.

A few days ago our telegraphic columns contained an account of the explosion of the office of the Raleigh, North Carolina, *Sentinel*, by explosion; a quantity of powder having, it was stated, been placed in the building by some scoundrelly miscreants. The editor of the paper is an intense Southern partisan, and therefore, as is quite natural, an ardent supporter of HORACE GREELEY. This being the case, the Confederate press at once jumped to the conclusion that the outrage was the work of Republicans, and that it was perpetrated in the interests of the re-election of President GRANT. The prevalent impression in the city where it occurred, however, appears to be that the editor himself—who has been known to procure pretended attempts to have himself shot, for the sake of political effect—either did it himself or caused it to be done, for the same purpose. There was, it seems, a considerable insurance on the building, and it further appears that the managing counsel of the paper towards the Republicans of North Carolina has helped rather than injured the party. This opinion that the destruction was effected at the instance of the editor himself, is said to be shared in by some of the most prominent and influential Democrats of that city. Of its correctness we do not, of course, undertake to judge. Still, it is worthy the study of those who sought to make political capital for GREELEY out of the matter.

The latest exemplification of "Liberal" fairmindedness and desire for "reconciliation" is afforded by a New England GREELEY paper, which, referring to the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation, intimates that it comes suspiciously hard upon the heels of the October elections, and suggests grave doubts whether the "carpet-bagged" States will consider themselves exempt, in the language of the proclamation, "from any grievance or general calamity." According to that journal, therefore, we are not yet a nation, but a mere aggregation of States; since the term, in the connection in which it is used, implies that the people of one State have no right in another except as conceded to them by the latter; showing clearly enough that, even in the minds of some Northern people, the great issue is by no means settled as it ought to be and must be before reconstruction and "reconciliation" can be made complete. The COMMERCIAL has never attempted to defend or palliate the outrages of American women in American society is one of their traits which many foreigners find most difficult of comprehension, but which, once understood, they appreciate

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, October 19, 1872.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 12, 1872.

e give below a tabulated statement of the lition of the National banks of this city, own in their reports to the Controller of currency on the 3d of October, 1872, also, eport of June 10th. By a comparison of two statements it will be seen that the ings have increased during seventeen s $143,268. The deposits are down $830,- and the loans show a decrease of but 404. This fact will partially account for tringent condition of the market, and re- le depositors to the universal "No" which ingers in all demands for loans.

sons interested in the individual condi- of each bank are referred to the detailed ments published in our advertising ans.

e total reserve held by the banks is 0,854, or about 23 per cent. of their liabili-

The statements show a "plentiful lack" w York funds, while the amount of legal rs and coin is fully up to the legal re- ment.

REPORT OF OCTOBER 3, 1872.

Capitals.	First,	$ 500,000
	Second,	500,000
	Third,	500,000
	Fourth,	500,000
	Fifth,	500,000
	Sixth,	500,000
	Seventh,	500,000
	Eighth,	500,000
	Ninth,	500,000
	Tenth,	500,000
	Eleventh,	500,000
	Twelfth,	500,000
	Thirteenth,	500,000
	Fourteenth,	500,000
	Fifteenth,	500,000
	Sixteenth,	500,000
	Seventeenth,	500,000
	Eighteenth,	500,000
	Nineteenth,	500,000
	Twentieth,	500,000
	Twenty-first,	500,000
	Twenty-second,	500,000
	Twenty-third,	500,000
	Twenty-fourth,	500,000
	Twenty-fifth,	500,000
	Twenty-sixth,	500,000
	Twenty-seventh,	500,000
	Twenty-eighth,	500,000
	Twenty-ninth,	500,000
	Thirtieth,	500,000
	Thirty-first,	500,000
	Thirty-second,	500,000
	Thirty-third,	500,000
	Thirty-fourth,	500,000
	Thirty-fifth,	500,000
	Thirty-sixth,	500,000
	Thirty-seventh,	500,000
	Thirty-eighth,	500,000
	Thirty-ninth,	500,000
	Fortieth,	500,000
	Forty-first,	500,000
	Forty-second,	500,000
	Forty-third,	500,000
	Forty-fourth,	500,000
	Forty-fifth,	500,000
	Forty-sixth,	500,000
	Forty-seventh,	500,000
	Forty-eighth,	500,000
	Forty-ninth,	500,000
	Fiftieth,	500,000
	Fifty-first,	500,000
	Fifty-second,	500,000
	Fifty-third,	500,000
	Fifty-fourth,	500,000
	Fifty-fifth,	500,000
	Fifty-sixth,	500,000
	Fifty-seventh,	500,000
	Fifty-eighth,	500,000
	Fifty-ninth,	500,000
	Sixtieth,	500,000
	Sixty-first,	500,000
	Sixty-second,	500,000
	Sixty-third,	500,000
	Sixty-fourth,	500,000
	Sixty-fifth,	500,000
	Sixty-sixth,	500,000
	Sixty-seventh,	500,000
	Sixty-eighth,	500,000
	Sixty-ninth,	500,000
	Seventieth,	500,000
	Seventy-first,	500,000
	Seventy-second,	500,000
	Seventy-third,	500,000
	Seventy-fourth,	500,000
	Seventy-fifth,	500,000
	Seventy-sixth,	500,000
	Seventy-seventh,	500,000
	Seventy-eighth,	500,000
	Seventy-ninth,	500,000
	Eightieth,	500,000
	Eighty-first,	500,000
	Eighty-second,	500,000
	Eighty-third,	500,000
	Eighty-fourth,	500,000
	Eighty-fifth,	500,000
	Eighty-sixth,	500,000
	Eighty-seventh,	500,000
	Eighty-eighth,	500,000
	Eighty-ninth,	500,000
	Ninetieth,	500,000
	Ninety-first,	500,000
	Ninety-second,	500,000
	Ninety-third,	500,000
	Ninety-fourth,	500,000
	Ninety-fifth,	500,000
	Ninety-sixth,	500,000
	Ninety-seventh,	500,000
	Ninety-eighth,	500,000
	Ninety-ninth,	500,000
	One hundredth,	500,000
	One hundred and first,	500,000
	One hundred and second,	500,000
	One hundred and third,	500,000
	One hundred and fourth,	500,000
	One hundred and fifth,	500,000
	One hundred and sixth,	500,000
	One hundred and seventh,	500,000
	One hundred and eighth,	500,000
	One hundred and ninth,	500,000
	One hundred and tenth,	500,000
	One hundred and eleventh,	500,000
	One hundred and twelfth,	500,000
	One hundred and thirteenth,	500,000
	One hundred and fourteenth,	500,000
	One hundred and fifteenth,	500,000
	One hundred and sixteenth,	500,000
	One hundred and seventeenth,	500,000
	One hundred and eighteenth,	500,000
	One hundred and nineteenth,	500,000
	One hundred and twentieth,	500,000
	One hundred and twenty-first,	500,000
	One hundred and twenty-second,	500,000
	One hundred and twenty-third,	500,000
	One hundred and twenty-fourth,	500,000
	One hundred and twenty-fifth,	500,000
	One hundred and twenty-sixth,	500,000
	One hundred and twenty-seventh,	500,000
	One hundred and twenty-eighth,	500,000
	One hundred and twenty-ninth,	500,000
	One hundred and thirtieth,	500,000
	One hundred and thirty-first,	500,000
	One hundred and thirty-second,	500,000
	One hundred and thirty-third,	500,000
	One hundred and thirty-fourth,	500,000
	One hundred and thirty-fifth,	500,000
	One hundred and thirty-sixth,	500,000
	One hundred and thirty-seventh,	500,000
	One hundred and thirty-eighth,	500,000
	One hundred and thirty-ninth,	500,000
	One hundred and fortieth,	500,000
	One hundred and forty-first,	500,000
	One hundred and forty-second,	500,000
	One hundred and forty-third,	500,000
	One hundred and forty-fourth,	500,000
	One hundred and forty-fifth,	500,000
	One hundred and forty-sixth,	500,000
	One hundred and forty-seventh,	500,000
	One hundred and forty-eighth,	500,000
	One hundred and forty-ninth,	500,000
	One hundred and fiftieth,	500,000
	One hundred and fifty-first,	500,000
	One hundred and fifty-second,	500,000
	One hundred and fifty-third,	500,000
	One hundred and fifty-fourth,	500,000
	One hundred and fifty-fifth,	500,000
	One hundred and fifty-sixth,	500,000
	One hundred and fifty-seventh,	500,000
	One hundred and fifty-eighth,	500,000
	One hundred and fifty-ninth,	500,000
	One hundred and sixtieth,	500,000
	One hundred and sixty-first,	500,000
	One hundred and sixty-second,	500,000
	One hundred and sixty-third,	500,000
	One hundred and sixty-fourth,	500,000
	One hundred and sixty-fifth,	500,000
	One hundred and sixty-sixth,	500,000
	One hundred and sixty-seventh,	500,000
	One hundred and sixty-eighth,	500,000
	One hundred and sixty-ninth,	500,000
	One hundred and seventieth,	500,000
	One hundred and seventy-first,	500,000
	One hundred and seventy-second,	500,000
	One hundred and seventy-third,	500,000
	One hundred and seventy-fourth,	500,000
	One hundred and seventy-fifth,	500,000
	One hundred and seventy-sixth,	500,000
	One hundred and seventy-seventh,	500,000
	One hundred and seventy-eighth,	500,000
	One hundred and seventy-ninth,	500,000
	One hundred and eightieth,	500,000
	One hundred and eighty-first,	500,000
	One hundred and eighty-second,	500,000
	One hundred and eighty-third,	500,000
	One hundred and eighty-fourth,	500,000
	One hundred and eighty-fifth,	500,000
	One hundred and eighty-sixth,	500,000
	One hundred and eighty-seventh,	500,000
	One hundred and eighty-eighth,	500,000
	One hundred and eighty-ninth,	500,000
	One hundred and ninetieth,	500,000
	One hundred and ninety-first,	500,000
	One hundred and ninety-second,	500,000
	One hundred and ninety-third,	500,000
	One hundred and ninety-fourth,	500,000
	One hundred and ninety-fifth,	500,000
	One hundred and ninety-sixth,	500,000
	One hundred and ninety-seventh,	500,000
	One hundred and ninety-eighth,	500,000
	One hundred and ninety-ninth,	500,000
	Two hundredth,	500,000
Surplus.		$46,966
		41,100
		90,000
		90,000
		90,000

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1872.

TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per cent reduction above.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.

Wanted.

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:

Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

IN the Fishing Creek district of Columbia county, BUCKALEW received 271 votes, against 41 for General HARTRANFT. The old leaven still works in that lump.

CAMERON will undoubtedly be re-elected United States Senator.—*Forney's Press.*

And your course, and the manner the campaign has been conducted against the Republicans, have tended materially to promote such a result. CAMERON can well afford to pay all the expense.

THE Chicago *Tribune* is doubtful about the election of GREELEY—twenty days ago it was cock sure, but it has not a particle of doubt of the success of "the movement" sometime or other. On this ground it urges that its friends "fight on." There are a great many Democrats who do not relish this diet of husks, and regard it as pour stuff to "fight on."

THE brief speech, herewith printed, of General HARTRANFT, Governor elect, to his friends and neighbors, who paid their respects to him a few evenings since, is just what we might expect from him. It is admirable in every respect. "It now becomes my duty," said he, "to see that the true men who so gallantly stood by our colors shall have no reason to regret that they supported me." And he will redeem the pledge.

THE *Tribune* says "our Liberal Republicans did well in Pennsylvania." The praise has been earned. In Allegheny county it can be appropriated by General MOORHEAD, THOMAS M. MARSHALL, Dr. KING and possibly some other. In the State at large, by Governor CURTIN, ALECK MCCLURE and JOHN W. FORNEY. These five, so far as it is known, constitute the strength of the Liberals in Pennsylvania, and they managed to control their own votes—no more.

THE Allegheny County Democratic Committee held a meeting on Saturday and resolved to keep up the fight. We are glad of that. The so-called Liberal Committee have not yet taken action. Nor does it matter what they do. It is to be hoped, however, that they will do their best, for the GRANT men want to whip them all, which they will do in November to the tune of 15,000 in the county. Or, shall it be 20,000; what say you, GRANT men, of old Allegheny? The challenge of the Democratic Committee will be promptly accepted.

PEOPLE are asking, "Will GREELEY withdraw?" He will do no such thing. He is going to have the frolic out, and expects Democrats to lead him a dance with him. Every sensible man of the party sees that even now with almost anybody else they could do better than with GREELEY. Notwithstanding GREELEY's persistency, it is not impossible that a movement may be made to throw him overboard and rally the party on O'CONOR, ADAMS or DAVIS. It is certain that our neighbor, the *Post*, would cheerfully go into such a movement.

TO PROVE the influence of money against the Buckalewites in the recent gubernatorial canvass, the Pittsburgh *Post* says that Centre county, which in 4871 gave a Democratic majority of 785, "now gives HARTRANFT 600;" and that Montgomery county, which in 1871 gave a Democratic majority of 767, "now gives HARTRANFT 1 majority." The *Post* is wonderful at figures, and not less so in its conclusions. In the first place, as to Cambria county, it gives a Republican gain of about 150, instead of 1,200; and as for the gain in Montgomery, that is to be accounted for by the fact that it is the home of Gen. HARTRANFT.

THE hopes of GREELEY are based on Indiana. A State that no one laying claim to good sense will pretend to say will not go for GRANT. The State is practically against GREELEY now, the Legislature and all the State ticket, with the exception of Governor, having been elected by the Republicans. No sensible man will be misled for a moment by the will talk about carrying Indiana against GRANT. GREELEY knows how impossible it is to do it, and he pretends otherwise solely to keep up the deception which has been the principal reliance of the Liberals from the beginning. It is a game which cannot be always successful.

"THERE is," says FORNEY, in trying to account for the magnificent victory achieved by the Republicans of this State last Tuesday, "a deep and peculiar philosophy in the result, which cannot escape even the most casual observer." Quite true. And one of the lessons which it conveys is that the people know how to deal with false friends fully as well as with open enemies. Lying crunched under the heel of popular indignation, no one certainly is better qualified to judge of the "philosophy" of the matter than himself. Whether it is at all calculated to console him is quite another question.

A CONSIDERABLE increase over last year's supply is looked for in the hog crop—the natural result of the fine corn harvests of this year and the consequent low range of pertinent prices, and owing to the want of adequate facilities to transport it to market, perhaps the most profitable investment which farmers can find for their corn is to convert it into pork. The bountiful yield of corn with which the country has been favored, coupled with the comparatively low rates at which pork may naturally be supposed to range, is a sure foundation of the food supply for the masses during the coming winter on quite a satisfactory basis.

A NEW postal treaty is on the point of being concluded between the postoffice authorities of this country and France, which is said will doubtless receive a final ratification before the close of the present year. The objects of the treaty are to secure the attainment of better facilities of communication between the two countries than now exist; of a more frequent and satisfactory interchange of the results of their literary, scientific and philosophic progress, and the mutual extension of the commerce of both powers. This is another evidence of the safe and practical statesmanship which, upon the whole, has characterized the present administration.

WRITING on the day preceding the October elections, the Boston *Post* said:

"The State elections to be held to-morrow, the 8th, are universally regarded as indications of the final result in November. There may, of course, be changes, especially if the vote in any one of the three large States about to elect their local governments; but the probabilities all go to confirm the opposite supposition."

As a paper of fairness we shall expect the *Post* to truly interpret the elections of the 8th, and inasmuch as they mean that GREELEY's election is wholly out of the question, and that there is no motive with Democrats for further continuing the fight. Whether the *Post* does this or not, Democrats generally are doing it, and will act accordingly.

THE Chairman of the Democratic National Committee has issued an address to the rank and file of the Confederate party, urging them, notwithstanding their late rally, to vote in Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska, and the "appalling catastrophe"—as the writer terms it—which befel them in Pennsylvania a week ago to-day, to continue to stand up to the rack, fodder or no fodder. Whether they will follow the advice so disinterestedly tendered is altogether another sort of question. SCHELL is evidently cast after the fashion of Cain of the man who, having been pummeled within an inch of his life by his better half, took refuge under the bed and whimpered out, "You may whip me as much as you please, but you cannot rob me of my manhood."

THE Pittsburgh *Post* proposes to weed out the Fifth ward, the Democratic stronghold, but which on Tuesday failed to come to time by some two hundred. The *Post's* own language is as

"The honest Democrats of that district, unawed by influence and untempted by gain, have an opportunity to get rid of the parasites who have for years infested their midst under the garb of Democrats."

This is no concern of ours; but we will suggest to the "honest Democrats" of the "Bloody Fifth," that the "parasites" are as ready as the *Post* to accept the operation it proposes. How much majority does the Democratic organ think that ward will roll up for GREELEY? From its course it is fair to suppose that it expects very little.

IF there is a Democrat who can give a good reason why the contest for GREELEY should be continued, the present moment is his opportunity. One runs no risk in saying that eight out of every ten Democrats, in this State at least, can perceive no reason for further effort for GREELEY. Without the remotest chance of an election, there does not exist the motive which usually addresses itself to a minority of making the best possible showing for the party's sake. With a true Democrat as the candidate the case would be altered, and Democrats might be appealed to with some success to keep up the fight and the colors flying. But in behalf of GREELEY, for whom very few Democrats ever had any other feeling than as the use of him promised to place the party in power, no such appeal can be made. If there is a Democrat who thinks himself able to do it, let him step to the front. He will be sure of numerous and attentive listeners.

"GRANT, THE MILITARY USURPER."

Some of our Democratic contemporaries profess deep concern for the liberties of the American people in view of the despotic aspirations of General GRANT. FRANK BLAIR, we believe, was the first watchman on the walls of our political Zion, to raise his voice in alarm and warning against the perils of the President's ambition. Indeed, if we rightly remember, FRANK foresaw the danger afar off, and even before General GRANT was elected to his present position, confidently foretold that if chosen to the Presidential office, he would certainly try to make himself dictator of the Republic. And a greater than FRANK BLAIR, even MR. SUMNER, when his mental optics had been sharpened by personal resentment, professed to see in GRANT's official acts indications of a purpose to establish a military despotism or something of that sort. As FRANK BLAIR is known to be a very sharp-sighted fellow, and as MR. SUMNER splendidly proved his powers of insight by exposing the President's nepotism, no doubt our Democratic or Democratic-Liberal alarmists are simply repeating what they have heard from their eminent leaders. Their fears did not originate with themselves or from any signs visible to their own eyes. The anxiety they profess is so unfounded, and their warnings so utterly without ground in facts, that even they would probably be ashamed to give them voice unless, when twitted with their absurdity, they could refer to some prominent politician who had said the same things before. Certainly in the absence of such authorities nothing could well be more idle or stupid than an attempt to refute charges so groundless.

The truth is that General GRANT is, of all our Presidents since the first, the one whose actions and policy have been most directly antagonistic to the spirit and tendencies of military ambition and usurpation. For the peaceful settlement of our difficulties with England history will undoubtedly give President GRANT the credit, at least in a great degree. But for the military reputation established by the North, under his generalship, he American government could not have afforded to exercise the patience and forbearance which were proved necessary to insure the success of the Treaty of Washington. The people, feeling their reputation for courage and public spirit at stake, would have rather risked war than the possible and even probable stigma of unbecoming patience or pusillanimity under national wrong. Then President GRANT, a man of approved military character, firmness and resolution, while the irritating controversy with England was at its height, knew that he could display forbearance and make concessions in the interest of peace without danger of being misunderstood. American reputation for valor and loftiness of spirit was really never in peril during the debate, but a shallow, passionate chief magistrate, ignorant of the meaning and realities of war, would very likely have plunged his country into an armed conflict from the same dread of compromising its fame and his own. General GRANT was elected in the manner of those who are not afraid of being thought afraid, and the result was that our long and bitter quarrel with England has been brought to a conclusion which promises permanent peace between the two nations, while it has enhanced the consideration of the United States throughout the world. General GRANT being a candidate for re-election to the high office which he has filled so well, and HORACE GREELEY being his competitor, the people do not forget that while the former, by his admirable sense and quiet courage, was saving the Washington Treaty and preserving his country from the calamities of war, the latter, GREELEY, was using his widely circulated newspaper to denounce and vilify General GRANT and his Cabinet because they restrained their passions under provocation and declined to engage in a game of log and blunder in evidence of American courage and readiness to fight. Think of any serious difficulty between America and England with GREELEY in the Presidential chair! Anybody who wants to know how GREELEY would conduct the dispute may consult a file of the *Tribune* of a few months ago.

Another source of light concerning General GRANT's military spirit and aspirations may be found in his Indian policy. General GRANT is the first President of the United States who has ever tried to protect the aborigines in the enjoyment of their rights, with earnestness and success. It was one of the first matters of which he thought on assuming his present official position, and he has persisted in the maintenance of his humane policy with characteristic firmness and tenacity. By doing so he has incurred the ill-will of the army, that is, of a large proportion of the officers of the army, a fact which should be duly meditated by those wiseacres who pretend to dread GRANT as a military usurper. On the other hand, by a great majority of the non-military portion of the nation, he Indian policy of the present administration s regarded as second only to the abolition of slavery among the achievements of the Republican party. JEFFERSON, referring to slavery, said that he trembled for his country when he remembered that God is just. Perhaps our treatment of the Indians may have seemed equally worthy of divine retribution; t has certainly, on the whole, been brutal in the extreme, and one of the foulest blots on our civilization. To President GRANT belongs the redit of having inaugurated and carried out n Indian policy which is destined to furnish one of the most important and brilliant hapters in the history of the country, as well as in the history of benevolence.

A GERMAN IMMIGRANT.

In his swaggering and inopportune speech at the Yale commencement, last July, MR. GRATZ BROWN, having declared that, if Yale wished to prosper, "she must go to Missouri to learn how to teach," and that the West in general was much further advanced than the East in educational matters," gave as the reason of the West's imaginary superiority the fact that, "the West had got ideas from Germany rather than from the Atlantic States." It was evident to all present that MR. BROWN was taking advantage of the opportunity to do a little bit of electioneering for himself, on an occasion from which good taste and good sense rigorously exclude all mention of or reference to politics. In his "abnormal" state of mind at the time, he manifestly hoped that the Germans and the people of the West generally would be gratified by his remarks and would perhaps express their gratification by helping to make him Vice President of the United States. To his audience his manner alone would have rendered his remarks offensive, even if they had been strictly true, and, in fact, as subsequent events have shown, what their truth was not known to MR. BROWN, as his speech proved him ignorant of the improvements introduced at Yale since he left he college in 1845, and a strong presumption vas thus raised that, however well acquainted he might be with "educational matters" in the West, he knew little of their condition in the East.

It is no doubt true that the educational influence of Germany has been more direct and immediate in some of the Western than in the Eastern States. While in the East reports concerning the organization and methods of the schools in Germany have furnished ideas and timulus to American teachers and school superintendents in the fulfillment of their professional and official duties, in the West a good many of the men most efficient and prominent in connection with schools and colleges are Germans or of German descent, who have imported the methods of the Western States.

GEORG BUNSEN was born in Frankfort on the Main in 1794. After thorough preparatory training in the *gymnasium* of his native city he became a student in the University of Berlin in 1812, where, partly through the influence of his teachers, especially of FICHTE and F. A. WOLF, and partly through the political events of the time, his character was determined for life. When, in 1813, the Germans rose against their French oppressors, BUNSEN was one of the first to take up arms as a volunteer. After receiving his discharge from the army, he returned to Berlin and resumed his studies, with the view of qualifying himself as a teacher and educator. Stimulated by FICHTE's famous *Addresses to the German Nation*, he conceived the purpose of founding an educational institution, a purpose which he soon afterward carried out in connection with a number of other young men like minded with himself. This institution, established at Charlottenburg, continued for many years to enjoy well merited consideration among the cultivated classes of Germany. In 1819 BUNSEN resolved to found at Frankfort a school similar to the one at Charlottenburg, but spent some months first in a school at Wiesbaden, in order to become familiar with the spirit and methods of the Pestalozzian system. Having passed a splendid examination at the hands of a commission appointed for the purpose by the Senate of Frankfort, BUNSEN, in January, 1820, opened in that city the *Bunsen Institute*. This school continued for fourteen years under his direction, and "many men, afterward celebrated, were indebted to it for the foundation of their future knowledge and eminence."

Disgusted with the spirit of reaction, and with the general political conditions in Germany, which succeeded the agitations of 1830, BUNSEN resolved to seek a new field for his labors as a teacher by emigrating to the United States. He landed with his family at New Orleans in 1834, traveled to St. Louis, and soon afterward bought a farm near Belleville, in Illinois. There entering on the laborious life of a pioneer, he devoted what time he could spare from the cultivation of his land to the instruction of his children and the children of a few neighboring families. By his zealous interest in all good objects, and especially in the sound education of the people, he won the respect of his fellow citizens, by whom, in 1847, he was elected a member of the convention which formed the constitution of the State of Illinois. The free school law, passed in 1855, restored BUNSEN to his appropriate calling—that of the teacher and educator. He was soon chosen inspector of the public schools of St. Clair county, and having taken up his residence in Belleville, he established an elementary school there, the object of which was to set before teachers a working model of the Pestalozzian method of instruction. This school was kept up for eleven years with excellent results. During the whole time BUNSEN also, as a school director, labored without interruption to promote the efficiency of the free schools of Belleville. In 1857 he was appointed by the Legislature a member of the Council of Education of the State of Illinois, and in this position zealously co-operated in establishing the seminary for teachers near Bloomington.

A few of our Eastern readers may be surprised to learn that MR. GEORG BUNSEN was only one of a rather numerous class in the great German settlements of the West and Southwest.

THE GERMAN PAPERS ON THE ELECTION.

"What the Electoral Victory of Tuesday Signifies" is the title of the leading article in the *Freiheits Freund* of yesterday. It says:

"The glorious victory of the Republican State tickets in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, a victory more complete than the most sanguine party politician could have expected, forms the decisive turning point in the present electoral struggle. The State elections of to-morrow decide the coming Presidential election"—thus we read in the Monday's number of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, the organ of MR. Fritz Hassaurek, the man who has won for himself little enviable notoriety by going over into the Greeley camp in consequence of unfortunate financial operations. And so it is. The personal organ of Mr. Greeley, the *New York Tribune*, has not without cause continually emphasized the importance of the election in Pennsylvania, and put down the same as decisive for the issue of the Presidential campaign. "As Pennsylvania goes in October, so goes the Union in November" has propagated by the arrogated by friend and foe as infallible truth. And for this reason the opponents of our Republican candidate for Governor have concentrated against him all their batteries of hatred and calumny. As usually happens in such things, precisely the excess of calumnious invention has called forth reaction in favor of HARTRANFT. With all their faults and infirmities the American people are a very generous and fair minded people. They have but too soon seen through the impure motives of Hartranft's opponents than that they could withhold the unjustly persecuted a sympathy perhaps not before felt in the same measure. When all the charges against the Republican candidate for Governor had been found totally exploded in their nullity, it was evident that the Democratic party and the party of Liberal Republicans, which it had taken in tow, could found their game only on the gross delusion of the people, which they understood the perfidious game of intrigue played by the corrupt Democratic-Liberal crew, and have accordingly snubbed them. Seldom, indeed, in the political history of the country, has retribution so swiftly and surely followed upon the most malignant calumnies. But besides the splendid vindication of the character of our candidate for Governor the issue of the late election has another and higher significance. It is a death blow to the Greeley bargain which, begun in Cincinnati, was ratified in Baltimore. On the 8th of October the American people expressed their solemn judgment in favor of independence and national movement which had lost all and every moral basis. The verdict of the people on Tuesday means a vote of confidence in the upright and capable administration of President GRANT. We frankly confess our heartfelt joy that the last election have ended a political contest which threatened to become every day more odious and embittered. The great Fall campaign is now, according to the testimony of our opponents themselves, virtually decided. But, although the election of Grant and Wilson in November is placed beyond all doubt, yet it would be unwise to lay our hands in our bosoms and to resign ourselves up to joyful assurance of victory. 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty,' is the famous saying of Jefferson, which, at the present time, we should especially lay to heart. The point is not merely that the November elections shall have or result a victory of the Republican party, but that the victory shall be so grand and overwhelming as to reveal to the whole American people in its entire might. And we have no doubt that the victory of Tuesday, gained after so hard and bitter a struggle, is only a prelude to the still far more splendid victory in November."

The organ of the German reformers, the *Volksblatt*, of yesterday, devotes an entire column to a discussion of the elections of the 8th instant. Beginning with a confession that "it is not the most agreeable task to be the HOMER of one's own misfortune," the *Volksblatt* says:

"The coalition of the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats was on the 8th of October, everywhere in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, defeated. We do not even believe that the State of Indiana will form any exception. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa and Nebraska have by large majorities declared for the re-election of the present Republican party rule. Grant will be again elected to the Presidency of the United States by a larger majority than four years ago—that is the true meaning of the late elections, and the decision of the fiftieth of November to which the election of electors on the fifth of November is now merely an empty formality—the signing of an already concluded contract. On that point doubt can no longer prevail among Republicans of any repute."

And then the *Volksblatt* goes on in a very rational and dispassionate way to account for what has happened. It confidently prognosticates a Liberal victory four years hence.

THE FOOLISH TRIBUNE.

It is all right that the *Tribune* should shout to its courage at the top of its voice, if thereby it thinks it can manage to keep down its climbing fears; but it is all wrong for that paper, however bent it may be on deceiving itself, to deliberately palm off its own dishonesty on others. Yet this is exactly what it is doing. For instance, in estimating the outcome of the Presidential campaign, it not only declares that Indiana—which is as sure for GRANT as Pennsylvania itself, although of course, not by so heavy a majority—gives the Confederates "the omen of victory," but it unblushingly predicts a GREELEY triumph in Illinois, which GRANT is certain to carry by a majority of not less than twenty thousand, and then proceeds to include in the list of GREELEY States at least half a dozen of those unwavering Republicanism there has never, even among Democrats themselves, been any question; and classing as doubtful California, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Mississippi, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and North Carolina; every one of which States may be set down as morally certain to cast its electoral vote for the Republican ticket. This is every way unworthy of the *Tribune*, which, however greatly it may have lapsed from its former standard of ability and character, still owes something to its past repute, to the requirements of the actual truth of things, and to the honest supporters of the "Liberal" movement itself. Unfortunately, the course of that paper, from the very inception of the struggle, has been marked by studied disingenuousness and deliberate imposture. Cuffed, kicked and beaten as the organized conspiracy of which it is the chief exponent has been in nearly all the elections which have been held since GREELEY's nomination, the *Tribune* has assiduously kept up, or tried to keep up in the minds of its deluded followers, the belief of ultimate success—misrepresenting their actual situation and prospects almost as flagrantly as it has misrepresented and misjudged the great party it has undertaken, quite otherwise steady and resistless march Greeleyism has constantly been driven from one untenable position to another. There comes a time when the rank and file of armies to which rout and disaster are matters of daily and unrelieved occurrence begin to look at matters from their own point of view, quite irrespective of bulletins or appeals from their leaders. The Democracy have reached exactly such a crisis, and it is probable that from this time forward the chief feeling of the diminishing ranks of GREELEY's supporters toward the *Tribune*, will be one of intense indignation for its palpable and persistent dishonesty, and of bitter mortification for having suffered themselves so long to be made its victims.

REFINEMENT OF CRUELTY.

The New York *World* is now in its glory. Everybody remembers the repeated and emphatic warnings which that paper gave to the Democracy, prior to the assembling of the Baltimore Convention, of the irremediable overthrow and ruin in which the nomination of GREELEY as the candidate of that party would inevitably involve it. But its loud tocsin of alarm was unheeded. The nomination was made, and the *World* ostensibly gave MR. GREELEY its support; cloaking its subtle malice under the guise of the warmest advocacy of his election, but knowing all the while, and chuckling over the knowledge, that there was no possible escape from the pitfall into which party and candidate had together plunged, and thoroughly understanding, too, that the more earnestly itself appeared to sustain the nominee, the more completely would its revenge upon him be satisfied. Thus far the *World* has certainly had no cause of complaint in this regard. The worst enemy of MR. GREELEY could hardly have the heart to wish him deeper punishment or more utter humiliation than that which he has of late been compelled to undergo. It seems, however, that the *World* is still implacable toward him, and that its bitter vindictiveness is by no means yet sated. Hence, determined to feed fat its ancient grudge, it still maintains its fair pretense of friendship, calling upon the Democracy to still keep up the fight in GREELEY's behalf, and on GREELEY himself not to succumb to the manifold stripes with which he is being beaten, but to stand up and take like a man the flagellations which are yet to come. This is the very refinement of cruelty. DE QUINCY professed to consider murder as one of the fine arts, but the *World* has gone far beyond him. The dove-eyed innocence in which that paper masks its serpent-like guile, beats the ingenuity of the fathers of the Holy Inquisition all all hollow.

HOWLS FROM THE BUCKALEW ORGAN.

No one disputes that the *Tribune* had a right to lend its best efforts to secure the election of BUCKALEW in this State, since in his defeat the doom of GREELEY was also embraced. But that paper did more than this. It lent its worst efforts as well as its best, to the accomplishment of that object; spawning calumny and slander with almost limitless fecundity. This was one of the procuring causes of the majestic Republican majority beneath which both Buckalewism and Greeleyism were trampled flat. It was the spontaneous uprising of a great people, kindled with the sublime purpose of treading down liars and lies. How thoroughly they accomplished their determination the results of the election show. And shame itself, if the *Tribune* is not open to the access of any higher feeling or emotion, ought to make that paper remain silent with regard to Pennsylvania for the remainder of the campaign. It declares, however, in effect, that the people of this State are slaves, "and seem rather to enjoy" being so; berates its ally, FORNEY, for acknowledging the majority for HARTRANFT to be a legitimate one, and heaps insult on insult on the honest and intelligent masses who the other day spurned the GREELEY juggle and kept intact the honor of their country as well as that of the State. The *Tribune* has gone about far enough in this business. The people of Pennsylvania, without respect of party, understand their duties and obligations infinitely better than that apostate journal can teach them; and we predict that, if it perseveres in its course of insolent mendacity with regard to them, some of the strongest resentment it evokes will be from Democrats themselves, who in the late fight supported the GREELEY candidate. As it is, that paper is simply earning, as the wages of its perfidy, execration and contempt on every hand.

FOLLY IN DEFEAT.

The Pittsburgh *Post* is not wise. That paper continues its attacks on the business men of this city, and of the country generally, in a manner which cannot fail in the end to react disastrously upon itself. When it inspires the charge of a pusillanimous and worthy citizens for having contributed money from their private purses to avert a State and national calamity, it wholly oversteps the boundaries of legitimate political discussion; and when, reproducing from a contemporary, acknowledging it to be "a fact that the majority of business men" are in favor of the re-election of President GRANT, it derisively accuses them of representing "that mercantile timidity that kept the Little Corporal from the throne of France," the *Post* in effect assails the best elements that lie at the foundation alike of our local prosperity and of our national progress. Most of the successful "business men" of this country, that paper well knows, began life poor, carving out their fortunes by dint of industry, energy, economy, sagacity and probity, and contributing to the prosperity of communities of them in the diverse extension of their own enterprises and the enlargement of their operations. The *Post* is not ignorant of the fact that the affairs of no class are separate and distinct from those of another; that the interests of labor are bound up with those of capital, and that the concerns of the workingmen of Allegheny county, as everywhere else, are intimately and vitally connected with those of the "business men." Greater prudence and a more delicate sense of propriety would seem to give that paper such mortal offense. If the *Post* is really bent on instituting a communistic crusade against order and tranquility and the safety of society generally, let it say so squarely and have done with it.

MATTERS NOT POLITICAL.

Public interest has been so much absorbed in the progress of the political campaign, that but little attention has been paid to some other matters which, under ordinary circumstances, would have attracted considerable notice and comment. Among these are the hostilities that have occurred in the interior of Brazil and in international law—from the Geneva arbitration, in that, that all suspicious vessels in neutral ports in time of war, will, in the future, be inevitably seized. Hereafter, however cautious governments may be in resorting to measures which might seem to work private injustice, they will be very certain to consider all cases with reference to the possibility of piratical designs. The great Republican victory of the 5th of November leaves the Grant administration free to devote its energies to the consideration of international comity and peace; and much of the credit of its accomplishment belongs to President GRANT and the Republican administration. Then, again, the progress of the civil service reform deserves to be noted. As fast as the various offices embraced in the scope of its operations become vacant they are filled by the most searching examination; intelligence, education and character, instead of political influence, constituting the only conditions to secure government employment. So, too, the formation of new postal treaties with a number of countries, calculated to result in the mutual convenience and benefit of the people, ought to be remembered; while the progress the government has made in extending its scientific observations, in the study of meteorologic and climatic laws, and in the prosecution of geographical and geological surveys, have been productive of great public advantage. All these various matters are intimately connected with the general advancement of modern civilization, and in them all the administration deserves credit for the practical energy and wisdom it has displayed.

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KEEP THE REPUBLICAN LINE STEADY.

Immediately after Hoon's failure to pierce the Union lines at Nashville, General THOMAS turned upon his rebel assailant, crumpling him up like a bit of paper, and smiting him at every step of his retreat until the compact and disciplined army with which he invaded Tennessee was smashed beyond the slightest hope of future reorganization. That was the beginning of the end of the war. The Republican party now has the Confederate coalition at exactly the same disadvantage. Not only have their assaults been everywhere withstood, but everywhere, also, we have got them on the run. The special duty of the hour is, therefore, to press the pursuit without let or pause, until they shall be glad, for very breathing's sake, to lay down their arms in token of unconditional surrender. After the fifth of November will come our time for rest. Until that period let every Republican see to it that the organization to which he belongs is kept fully up, that his own armor is kept constantly on, and that the fleeing enemy is not allowed a single moment in which even partially to rally its shattered forces. This is the time in which to make a final ending of the whole matter. Let it be done.

MRS. FAIR's case has been, it seems, a subject of painful and prolonged mystification to the Frenchman of San Francisco, who edits the *Courrier* of that city. When he heard of the verdict of acquittal, his first feeling was one of gratitude to the jurors, as they had delivered him from the state of wretched perplexity in which he had been for a long while sunk. As regards the affair in question his original impression had been that MRS. FAIR had killed CRITTENDEN. In truth, he had supposed that there could not be the shadow of a doubt about the matter, and therefore regarded the verdict of the first jury as dictated by the strictest sense of justice. Then came the action of the Supreme Court in granting the woman a new trial. Being the chief tribunal of the State, and of course much more learned and wise than the Court of the district, its decree seemed to the editor to raise a strong presumption in favor of the innocence of the accused. His first opinion about her was thus greatly "demoralized," and hence he waited with anxious impatience for the verdict of the second jury to dispel his perplexity. "Now," the editor exclaims, "thanks be to the heaven which protects innocence, we are fixed. Twelve intelligent citizens, who are certainly not inclined by any peculiarities of their own to favor a woman who has pronounced the sentence '*not guilty*.' The accused is not to blame. If MRS. FAIR is not to blame, she is then innocent. If she is innocent she did not kill CRITTENDEN. We do not believe it possible to interpret otherwise the verdict of the jury." However, rejoicing in the discovery of the truth at last, the editor is disagreeably reminded that only a part of the task of justice has been performed. CRITTENDEN was undoubtedly assassinated, and if MRS. FAIR did not do the deed, who was the guilty party? Mrs. FAIR has been "acquitted" by a jury of her peers. A poor woman, innocent, unfortunate and persecuted, who during two years has been inconceivable anguish, and yet neither she is indemnified nor the author of the crime punished. Here it seems to the editor there is work for justice to attend to at once. Even if the criminal cannot be made to suffer the penalty of his act, it is certainly possible in part at least to punish him for the misery and outrage she has suffered. If it be objected that in no country is justice accustomed to indemnify the victims of its mistakes, the reply is obvious. California is a very advanced country, and many things are there done which are done no where else. Besides, if the law opposes, is not the Legislature at hand? It is applied to for many things, and it is generally very accommodating with people who know how to manage. *Le petit pension a Madame Sand? Eh, pourquoi pas?*

In conclusion the *Courrier* changes its tone and denounces in suitable terms of disgust and indignation the outrage offered to justice and common decency in the case referred to.

THE *Tribune* itself begins to see that the GREELEY bubble has collapsed beyond all possibility of resuscitation, and those by whose breath it was in the first place filled are able to get back their wind—knocked out of them by last Tuesday's elections—without any further delay. That paper protests most earnestly against the firing which is going on between the Liberal and Democratic ranks, and loudly calls upon the members of both organizations to stop their fratricidal strife and move on against the enemy; refusing for him with the observation that they have "an impregnable basis of one hundred and twenty-three Southern votes on which to start," and assuming that, if they choose, the campaign for the next three weeks can be so ordered as to result in final victory. The *Tribune* evidently fears that a general abandonment of GREELEY and BROWN is imminent on the part of that portion of the Democracy which is not willing to see principles and organization go down ingloriously in the dust together. The only straight way of escape, however, is in exactly that direction. The results of the recent elections have shown that Greeleyism has not the ghost of a chance of success; and if the ecotism of the candidate and the personal ambition of some of his personal organ have brought into hopeless disaster the forces they undertook to lead, so much the more reason why the remaining rank and file should not submit to be slaughtered out of complaisance to MR. GREELEY's vanity and the *Tribune's* incompetence. And it is probable that a majority of its members will continue, but no doubt again in which men will consent to be uselessly butchered in order to make a GREELEY holiday.

ONE of the most notable features connected with the decisive Republican victories in the late elections, consisted in the immediate and conspicuous improvement which took place in the money market. The sure pledge which those elections gave of the triumph of the Republican party in November, and the continuance for another four years of the stable financial policy under which all the material interests of the country have so steadily progressed and prospered, brought to business men everywhere a sense of security and relief. This was the reason why gold declined, and securities of all descriptions, save those of the Southern States, made so instant and marked an advancement; since the certainty of the defeat of the reactionary agitators who are plotting to obtain control of the administration, largely lessens the danger of a repudiation of the bonds issued since the reconstruction of the Southern State governments; a step on which some of them, in view of the supposed probability of GREELEY's election, had already begun to speculate. If the Confederate candidate could only recover his senses by the loss of his ambition, he would doubtless feel sincerely grateful that the peril which at one time seemed to threaten the country has been so thoroughly averted.

IN whatever else it may or may not fall short, the *Tribune* is evidently determined not to fail as the personal organ of HORACE GREELEY. As he pipes, it dances. His views give color to its opinions. It is the echo of his voice and the reflex of his mood. He built it up, and he is also dragging it down. Thus MR. GREELEY having quite recently confessed that his opposition to slavery as an institution inconsistent with the rights, the dignity, the honor and well being of free labor, had proved to be a "mistake," the *Tribune* follows him in his downward plunge by declaring that "if it were a question this day whether blacks should or should not be enfranchised, a good many would vote no, and they would not be all Democrats either." That is to say, HORACE GREELEY turns his back upon the honorable convictions of a life time for no other reason than that the negroes, from whom the people who stand behind him, refuse, from the instinct of safety, to support him—and the *Tribune* follows suit by asserting, in effect, that their opposition to the Confederate conspiracy demonstrates their unfitness for the freedom they enjoy. To such a pass of monstrous moral inversion have the "Liberal" candidate and the *Tribune* sunk.

GREELEY cracks the whip over the Democrats and angrily shouts them on again to the fight which they know is hopeless. It was bad enough for Democrats to be compelled to take GREELEY as a candidate, without being lashed by him after they had done their best and failed to render his candidacy a success. They are just beginning to find out his intolerance, and how hard a rider he is. Without the ghost of a chance in his favor, he insists on every man standing up to the rack, fodder or no fodder. For a true party man, who had earned this much from its members, Democrats might do this with something like cheerfulness; but whether many of them will feel like doing it for GREELEY may reasonably be doubted. Nor will they be more inclined to do it for the indignant appeals of the virtuous MCCLURE, concerning whose management and fidelity not a few have decided misgivings. It will be observed that RANDALL, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, does not join with MCCLURE in drumming out the faithful to the hopeless fight. He not only feels differently, but knows better the temper of Democrats.

ALL over the country the disintegration of the Confederate coalition goes on apace. In many places Democratic clubs have reorganized themselves into GRANT associations, while hundreds of Liberals, who entered into the GREELEY movement with a sincere desire to promote the best interests of the country at large, observing that the course of the leaders has been, ever since the organization of the Liberal party, one general course of corruption, misrepresentation and deception, utterly refuse to have anything further to do with a movement that requires them not only to "clasp hands" with every unrepentant Ku-Klux in the South, and every unscrupulous political charlatan in the North, but to turn a cold shoulder upon the saviours of the country, and to indorse all manner of evil speaking against some of the most honorable and upright men of the nation. In a word, the best elements of the Democracy and of the Liberals are evidently determined to put up with the imposition no longer. So crumbles the GREELEY edifice of lies and slander.

GEN. HARTRANFT's majority outside of Philadelphia is not less than ten thousand. It is about equally distributed through the State, the Republican gains being uniform in nearly all the counties. The impudent cry of fraud is thus disposed of, and the pretense whereby the supporters of BUCKALEW, and notably the New York *Tribune*, seek to break their fall exposed. This is as true of the remotest rural district as the more populous city ward. Even FORNEY repudiates the cry of fraud. "It would be folly," says he, "to allege that the great majority for HARTRANFT is the offspring of fraud. We believe it to be a legitimate majority." The truth is this great Republican victory—great beyond expectation and precedent—is the work of the people everywhere